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From the COURIER de l'EUROPE *(a French paper, printed in London) of November* 5, 1779.

By the laſt letters from France we have received a new relation of the famous battle which happened the 23d of September laſt, between the *Serapis* and the *Good Man Richard*: As it does, if poſſible, add to the glory of Captain *Pearſon*, and at the ſame time proves that Commodore *Paul Jones* united humanity with courage; in a word, as it is much more particular than that which appeared in the *London Gazette*, we have thought it our duty to give a tranſlation of it, it being equally authentic, and we may even ſay *official*.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Paul Jones, Eſq; Commodore of a ſmall ſquadron lately cruizing on the coaſt of Great-Britain, to Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; at Paſſy; dated on board the Serapis, in the Texel, October 3, 1779.

ON the 23d of September we fell in with a fleet, *Flamborough Head* bearing N. N. E. of us. This circumſtance determined me to leave the merchant-ſhips which were at anchor in Burlington-bay, and I made a ſignal for a general chaſe. When the fleet perceived that we were bearing down upon them, all the merchant-ſhips made ſail for the ſhore; on the contrary, the two ſhips of war who had them under convoy made out to ſea, and prepared for an engagement. While we approached the enemy, all ſails ſet, I gave a ſignal for forming the line of battle; but, anxious as I was to engage, I could not come up with the Commodore till ſeven at night When I was within piſtol ſhot, he hailed the *Good Man Richard*, which we anſwered with a whole broadſide. The fight, thus begun, was maintained with equal fury on both ſides, each veſſel uſing all poſſible means to gain an advantageous ſituation to rake the other. I muſt own that the enemy, having infinitely the ſuperiority over the *Good Man Richard* in working the ſhip, thereby gained advantageous ſituations, in ſpite of every effort of mine to prevent it. As I had to do with an enemy of a much ſuperior force, I found myſelf under a neceſſity of keeping cloſe aboard him, to compenſate the advantage he had over me in working the ſhip. My intention was to lay the *Good Man Richard* athwart the enemy's hauſe; but as this required much ſkill in ſetting the ſails and in ſteering, eſpecially as ſome of our yards were already carried away, this deſign did not ſucceed to my wiſh. The bow-ſprit of the enemy being run between the poop and mizen-maſt, I ſeized this occaſion for laſhing the veſſels together; the wind then driving the enemy's ſtern againſt the bow of the *Good Man Richard*, the two ſhips came cloſe together, from ſtem to ſtern, yard-arm and yard-arm, and the mouths of their cannon pointed to the oppoſed ſides. It was near eight o'clock when we found ourſelves in this poſition; before this time the *Good Man Richard* had received many 18 pound ſhot between wind and water, and became very leaky; my tier of 12 pounders, on which I moſt depended, commanded by Lieutenant *Dale* and Colonel *Vinbert*, ſerved chiefly by American ſeamen and French volunteers, was entirely ſilenced and abandoned. As to the ſix old 18 pounders, they were of no ſervice to me; they were fired but eight times in all, and at the firſt fire two of them burſting, killed all the men that were at them. Before this critical minute Col. *Chamillard*, who commanded 20 men upon the poop, had left his ſtation, after having loſt all his people but five.

I had then but two nine-pounders left fit for uſe; they were mounted on the quarter deck, and during the reſt of the action we did not make uſe of a ſingle gun of the large bore.----The Sieur *Meaſe*, purſer of the ſhip, who commanded the guns upon the quarter-deck, having received a dangerous wound in the head, I was obliged to put another in his place, and had much difficulty to rally ſome of our people: I ſucceeded in removing one gun from the lee ſide, ſo that we had three nine-pounders to play upon the enemy. During the whole engagement the fire of this ſmall battery was ſeconded only by that of my men from the round tops, eſpecially the maintop, where Lieutenant *Stack* commanded. I directed the fire of one of the three cannon, loaded with croſs-bar ſhot, againſt the enemy's main-maſt, while the other two, which were exceeding well ſerved, poured in grape-ſhot in order to ſilence the enemy's muſketry and to clear her decks, which was at length effected. I have ſince learnt that at this very time the enemy was going to beg for quarter, when the cowardice, or perfidy, of three of my ſubalterns induced them to beg for quarter from the enemy. The Engliſh Commodore deſired to know if I aſked for quarter? As I anſwered in the negative in the moſt determined manner, the fight began again with redoubled fury; they were not able to ſtay upon deck; but their fire, eſpecially from their lower tier, entirely of eighteen-pounders, was continual; the two ſhips were on fire in ſeveral parts, and the ſpectacle they both preſented was dreadful beyond all expreſſion.

To account for the timidity of my three ſubalterns, the Chief Gunner, Maſter Carpenter, and Maſter at Arms, I muſt obſerve that the two firſt were dangerouſly wounded. As the ſhip had received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, and one of the pumps had been carried away, the Carpenter declared his fear that we ſhould go to the bottom; from which the two others concluded that we ſhould really ſink, and the Chief Gunner thereupon ran to the ſtern, without my knowledge, to ſtrike the enſign: happily for me a cannon ſhot had long before done that buſineſs, by carrying away the enſign-ſtaff; then he thought himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of begging for quarter, and did ſo.

The whole of this time the *Good Man Richard* had maintained the fight alone; and the enemy, though of much greater force, would have been glad to get clear, as appears by their own acknowledgment, and by their having cut away an anchor, by which means they might have eſcaped, had I not taken the precaution to laſh their ſhip *faſt* to the *Good Man Richard*. At laſt, about half after nine at night, the *Alliance* came up, and I thought the fight was over; but, to my great aſtoniſhment, ſhe poured a whole broadſide into the cabbin windows of the *Good Man Richard*. We conjured them, in God's name, not to fire upon us; yet they came up alongſide us, continuing to fire. We gave a ſignal of acquaintance, by putting up three lanthorns in a horizontal line, one at the fore-ſhrouds, another a-midſhip, and the third on the mizen-ſhrouds: We told them as loud as we could, that they took us for the other ſhip; but nothing put a ſtop to their fire, they paſſed all round us, firing upon our bow, our ſtern and through our ſides; one of their broadſides killed eleven of my beſt and moſt uſeful men, and mortally wounded a brave officer. My ſituation was truly deplorable. The *Good Man Richard* received many ſhot between wind and water, the pumps were not able to keep the ſhip free, and the flames encreaſed on board both veſſels. Some officers, of whoſe courage and honeſt intentions I had a good opinion, tried to perſuade me to ſtrike. My Maſter at Arms, without my knowledge, ſet all my priſoners free, and it muſt be owned that my proſpect at this time was become terrible; but I would not give up my reſolution.

The enemy's main-maſt began to totter; his fire ſlackened faſt, ours on the contrary became a little more briſk, and at half an hour after ten at night the enemy ſtruck. It proved to be the *Serapis*, an Engliſh man of war of 44 guns, built on an excellent model, with two tier of guns, one of them of 18 pounders.

It was ſtill my misfortune to be engaged with two enemies much more formidable than the Engliſh, I mean *fire* and *water*. The *Serapis* was attacked by the firſt, but the *Good Man Richard* by both; we had five feet water in the hold; and although the wind was but light, with the three pumps that were left it was with great great difficulty we could keep the water from gaining upon us: As to the fire it continued, in ſpite of all the water we could throw on it to extinguiſh it; and it got at laſt as far as the magazine, and the flames were not many feet from the powder. I ordered it upon deck, to be at hand in order to throw it over board in the laſt extremity. It was ten o'clock next day before we were ſo happy as to put the fire all out.

As to the condition the *Good Man Richard* was otherwiſe in, her rudder was carried away, her timbers and planking, from the main-maſt to the tranſum, conſiderably damaged by time, were ſo ſhattered, that it is impoſſible for me to deſcribe their condition. One muſt have been an eye witneſs, in order to form a true idea of the ſad ſpectacle of wreck and ruins which the return of day preſented us with. Humanity ſhuddered at the ſight of thoſe horrors, and ſighed in thinking that war is capable of producing ſuch fatal effects.

When the carpenters, Captain *Cottineau* and other proper judges, had examined the veſſels, which was not quite over till five in the evening, it was their unanimous report, that it was impoſſible to keep the *Good Man Richard* above water until ſhe could get to ſome port, let the wind riſe ever ſo little: There was then a moderate breeze. I had only time left to remove my wounded, which was become unavoidable, and was effected in the night and the morning early. I determined, however, to keep the *Good Man Richard* afloat, and carry her, if poſſible, into ſome port: For this purpoſe the firſt Lieutenant of the *Pallas* ſtaid on board with ſome men to keep the pumps going; the boats were diſpoſed within call to take them in, if the water ſhould gain upon them faſt. In the night the wind encreaſed, as it did alſo the next day (25th) ſo that it became impoſſible to prevent the *Good Man Richard* from going down---Our people did not leave her till after nine o'clock; the water roſe to her lower deck, and a little after ten, to my inexpreſſible grief, I had my laſt ſight of the *Good Man Richard*. No body was loſt with the ſhip; but it was impoſſible to ſave any of the ſtores; I loſt almoſt all my cloaths, books and papers: Many of my officers loſt all their cloaths and effects.

Captain *Cottineau* had an engagement with the *Counteſs of Scarborough*, and took her after an hour's fight, while the *Good Man Richard* was engaged with the *Serapis*. The *Counteſs of Scarborough* is an armed ſhip of twenty ſix pounders, commanded by a Lieutenant of the navy.

I forgot to mention, that immediately after the Captain came aboard the *Good Man Richard*, the main-maſt and mizen top-maſt fell overboard into the ſea.

(Signed) JOHN PAUL JONES.

HAGUE, October 13, 1779.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, the King of Great-Britain's Ambaſſador to their High Mightineſſes, has preſented to the States General the following Memorial:

High and Mighty Lords.

THE underſigned, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, has the honour of communicating to your High Mightineſſes, that within a few days paſt two of the King's ſhips, the *Serapis* and the *Counteſs of Scarborough*, have been brought into the *Texel*, which were attacked and taken by a certain Paul Jones, a ſubject of the King, and who, by treaties and the laws of war, is in the claſs of rebels and pirates. The underſigned is accordingly obliged to have recourſe to your High Mightineſſes, and to demand your immediate orders for arreſting the ſaid two ſhips, with their officers and men. He particularly recommends to your High Mightineſſes to permit the wounded to come aſhore, that the underſigned may have proper care taken of them, at the expence of the King his maſter.

(Signed) YORKE.

At the Hague, 8th October, 1779.

November 10. Some days ſince there appeared a note of the reſolutions taken by their High Mightineſſes, the 25th of October, in relation to the memorial preſented to the States General, the 8th of the ſame month, by Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador of his Britannic Majeſty, concerning two of his Majeſty's ſhips, the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, which were attacked and taken by a certain Paul Jones, one of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and which are now riding in the Texel, as is more amply ſet forth in the ſaid memorial.

Monday, 25th October, 1779.

"We have heard the report of Meſſieurs Pagniet and other deputies of the affairs of the marine, who, in conſequence of and to ſatisfy the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 3d current, have examined a memorial of Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, for the ſtopping two veſſels of his nation, brought into the Texel by Commodore Paul Jones. The reſult of the ſaid reſolutions is as follows: At the ſame time have examined a letter from the College of the Admiralty at Amſterdam, dated in the ſaid city the 12th inſtant, containing their report and conſiderations on the ſubject of the ſaid memorial. We have heard and taken the conſiderations and advices thereupon of the Commiſſaries of the reſpective Colleges of Admiralty, now here preſent. And having deliberated thereupon, it has been reſolved and decreed to anſwer, to the aforeſaid memorial of Sir Joſeph Yorke,

"That their High Mightineſſes have been informed, that there have lately come into the Texel three frigates, to wit, two French frigates, and the third, ſtiled American, commanded by Paul Jones, bringing with them two prizes, by them taken in the open ſea, named the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, mentioned in the Ambaſſador's memorial: That their High Mightineſſes having more than a century uninterruptedly obſerved, and having notified by ſucceſſive placards that they deſire not in any wiſe to arrogate to themſelves the judging of the legality or illegality of the actions of thoſe, who have taken in the open ſea veſſels which do not ſail from this country, and who bring them into the ports or harbours of the Republic; that they only open their ports to them, in order to afford them a ſhelter againſt ſtorms or in other diſtreſſes; and that they order them to ſea again with their prizes, without meddling with them, unloading, or making ſale of them, but in the condition in which they came into port with them. Their High Mightineſſes cannot take upon them to examine whether the prizes taken by the ſaid three frigates belong to the French or to the Americans, nor whether they are legal or illegal prizes; but muſt leave the cognizance of the whole matter to a competent judge, ſo that the Ambaſſador muſt acknowledge, that he cannot think that he has the leſs right to claim the ſaid veſſels, if they were private Engliſh ſhips, than he has now they are King's ſhips; and therefore their High Mightineſſes are not the more authorized on that account to cauſe the ſaid prizes to be judged of by the tribunals of this country, no more than the perſon of Paul Jones. As to acts of humanity, their High Mightineſſes have already manifeſted to the Ambaſſador their readineſs to exerciſe them with regard to the wounded in the ſaid veſſels, and that they have accordingly given orders.

"That an extract of the preſent reſolution be remitted to Sir Joſeph Yorke by the Agent *Vander Burch de Spierinxbook*: And moreover, that the College of the Admiralty at Amſterdam be told, that their proceedings are agreeable to their High Mightineſſes; and that, abiding by their placard of the 3d of November, 1756, by which it is forbidden to meddle with the prizes or their cargoes, or to break bulk, whereby they would be ſecured from recapture, and it would be an acknowledging that the captor had right to diſpoſe of them, perſevering alſo in theſe prohibitions, with reſpect to the *Serapis* and the *Counteſs of Scarborough*, their High Mightineſſes authoriſe the ſaid College to order matters ſo, that the aforeſaid five frigates put to ſea as ſoon as poſſible, and that care be taken that they be not furniſhed with nor carry any warlike ſtores nor other ſea ſtores, except ſuch as they ſhall have need of to keep the ſea and reach ſome foreign port, as ſoon as may be done, to prevent all ſuſpicion of their being equipped in this country."

Since the Communication of theſe Reſolutions, Sir Joſeph Yorke preſented, on the 29th, a new Memorial, conceived in theſe terms:

"*High and Mighty Lords*,

"At the ſame time that I thank your High Mightineſſes for the orders which your humanity hath dictated, with reſpect to the wounded on board the King's ſhips Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, I cannot but acquit myſelf of his Majeſty's ſtrict orders, by renewing the ſtrongeſt and moſt urgent demands for ſtopping and reſtitution of thoſe ſhips, and for the enlarging of their crews, of which the pirate Paul Jones, of Scotland, a Rebel and State-Criminal, has the poſſeſſion.

"Sentiments of equity and juſtice in your High Mightineſſes, leave no room to doubt that, on more maturely deliberating upon all the circumſtances of this affair, they

will readily acknowledge the ſolidity of a demand, ſo well founded on the moſt ſolemn treaties, which have ſubſiſted for more than a century between the Crown of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, as on the principles of the law of nations, and cuſtom of countries friendly and allied.

"The ſtipulations of the treaty of Breda, of July 20, 1667, confirmed by and expreſſly referred to in that of 1716, and in all ſubſequent ones, are too clear and inconteſtible, as to this point, for any one not to feel its full force.

"The King would think he derogated from his own as well as the dignity of your High Mightineſſes, by declaring the particulars of a matter ſo notorious as that in queſtion, or by citing, to the ancient friends and allies of his Crown, ſimilar examples in other Princes and States.

"I ſhall confine myſelf to remarking, that even all the placards of your High Mightineſſes, preſcribing to the captains of foreign veſſels, armed for war, to preſent their letters of marque or commiſſions, authoriſe, according to the general uſage of Admiralties, to treat as pirates thoſe whoſe commiſſions are acknowledged to be illegal, for want of being derived from a ſovereign power.

"As the quality of Paul Jones, and all the circumſtances of this buſineſs, cannot but be known, becauſe of their notoriety, to your High Mightineſſes, Europe has her eyes fixed upon your reſolution. Your High Mightineſſes know too well the importance of good faith, not to give an example of it on an occaſion in which it is ſo eſſential. The leaſt departure from a rule ſo ſacred, by weakening the friendſhip between neighbours, often produces unhappy effects.

"The King hath always conſidered it as his glory to cultivate the friendſhip of your High Mightineſſes. His Majeſty conſtantly perſeveres in the ſame ſentiments; but the Engliſh nation does not think they have, by any ſteps they have taken, given occaſion for having their fellow-citizens detained as priſoners in a port of the Republic by a vagabond ſubject of the ſame country, and who enjoys that liberty to which they have right.

"For all theſe and many other as ſolid reaſons, which cannot eſcape the deep penetration and wiſdom of your High Mightineſſes, the underſigned hopes to receive a ſpeedy and favourable anſwer hereupon, agreeable to the juſt expectation of the King his maſter, and of the Britiſh nation. *(Signed)* YORKE."

At the Hague, 29th October, 1779.

November 25. Letters from Amſterdam bring an account that Paul Jones, in conſequence of the injunctions of the States-General to ſail with the firſt fair wind, is actually ſailed; but that the famous Captain Cunningham, who eſcaped out of a priſon in England, and was to have gone with Jones, has altered his intention, and is gone to Paris.

DUBLIN, October 12.

THE Parliament being met, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant made the following Speech to the two Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT a time when the trade of this kingdom is become in ſome meaſure the particular object of public attention, I could wiſh that the general tranquility had been ſo eſtabliſhed as that you might have leiſure to deliberate on ſo important a ſubject. But I flatter myſelf, that at this very intereſting criſis you will not ſuffer any conſiderations of intereſt, however valuable, to abate your efforts or interrupt your unanimity. I have received his Majeſty's expreſs orders to aſſure you, that the cares and perplexities inſeparable from a ſtate of war have not prevented his royal attention from being extended to the intereſts and diſtreſs of this kingdom. The money which has been remitted to this country for its defence, while England had every reaſon to apprehend a formidable and immediate attack, is a convincing proof of his affectionate regard. Full of ſolicitude for the felicity of his people, his Majeſty will readily concur with his Parliament in proper meaſures to reconcile the common intereſts of all his people.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that ſince the laſt ſeſſion of this Parliament his Majeſty's family is increaſed by the birth of another Prince. May that Providence which continues to add to his domeſtic felicity protect the honour of his crown and the happineſs of his people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

With infinite pain I find myſelf neceſſitated to inform you that, from the extraordinary deficiencies in the revenue, the very liberal grants made in your laſt ſeſſion have not proved ſufficient for the neceſſities of government, ſo that, much againſt my inclinations, and notwithſtanding my utmoſt efforts, there are great arrearages for which you muſt provide.

His Majeſty's paternal attention to the intereſts of his people, his ſolicitude to effect whatever can poſſibly be done to avoid the neceſſity of increaſing the public burdens, have engaged him to command me moſt graciouſly to declare to you, that in every department the utmeſt œconomy ſhall be uſed, that is conſiſtent with the honour of his crown and the real intereſts of the nation.

I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you, with the other neceſſary papers. I doubt not but your known loyalty to the King and attachment to your country will animate you to go as far as the national abilities will admit, in making proviſion for the neceſſary ſervices and honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The united efforts and vaſt military preparations of the Houſe of Bourbon ſeem only to have re-animated the courage and opened the reſources of the brave and loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty in this kingdom. My only concern is, that the deficiency in the Treaſury has prevented me from giving that happy diſpoſition its greateſt and moſt conſtitutional effect, by a vigorous execution of the militia law.

I am aſſured, that whatever dangers may threaten us from abroad, you will not ſuffer them to divert your attention from domeſtic regulations, and that among the ſeveral ſubjects which deſerve your conſideration, the proteſtant charter-ſchools and manufactures of linen will continue to be objects of your moſt ſerious attention. The double tie of inclination and duty induces me to co-operate with you in theſe meaſures, and in every other which may tend to increaſe the proſperity of this kingdom, and ſerve its true intereſts. Nothing will ever give me ſo much real ſatisfaction as uſing my efforts to contribute to the welfare of Ireland, nor can I render a more acceptable ſervice to my ſovereign than that of contributing to the happineſs of his people.

The Commons having retired and the Speaker reported the Speech, Sir Robert Dean moved for an addreſs of thanks. Richard H. Hutchinſon ſeconded him, in a laboured panegyric on the advantages and happineſs of all kinds which Ireland enjoyed under the beſt of Kings, and under the beſt adminiſtration poſſible. He entered into a detail of the advantages derived and to be derived by Ireland in greater abundance from Britain. He ſaid that the King and Parliament at Weſtminſter were diſpoſed to concur in any thing that might be advantageous to Ireland; that the intereſt of the whole empire ought to be preferred to partial views of ſtate, &c. &c. &c.

This is wonderful, ſaid Mr. Gratton; let us recur to facts. The Speech we have juſt heard is the matter before the Houſe: It contains nothing explicit, nothing ſatisfactory: It appears calculated only to pacify the people; it leads to nothing which can effect it. His Majeſty has received from his ſubjects of Ireland addreſſes demanding a free exportation. Do not addreſſes on ſo important a ſubject deſerve ſome anſwer? Is the people of Ireland unworthy of the notice of Britiſh Miniſters? Have the ſervants of the crown, reſiding among us, no regard for the intereſts of this kingdom? Are not thoſe ſervants repreſentatives of the people? Why then do not they ſpeak out? Are our calamities of ſo hidden a nature, that they ought not to be ſpoken of? (Here he gave the moſt pathetic and eloquent deſcription of the unhappy ſtate of Ireland.) It is clear we have nothing to expect, ſince no attention is paid to the addreſſes of the people, though backed with the ſolicitations of the crown-officers themſelves. Ireland muſt therefore rely only on its own courage; from the efforts of its inhabitants only can it expect redreſs of its grievances, and extenſion of its commerce. Talk if ſound policy can dictate an oppoſition to thoſe efforts, either here or elſewhere, and if that oppoſition can be made without danger? Why then do we not in our addreſs ſpeak, as the people have ſpoke in theirs? Have we leſs reſolution than the people have ſhewn? Shall the Commons of Ireland diſcover leſs firmneſs than the populace have ſhewn? Are we become ſo degenerate, ſo contemptible, as to fear the cenſure of England more than we do the cries of our manufacturers?

The diſtreſs of this kingdom is twofold. The people are reduced to beggary, and the ſtate to bankruptcy. The Commiſſioners of the public revenues can prove the firſt, and I would wiſh them to declare on their oaths if the reſtrictions on our trade have not cauſed it; if this part of our diſtreſs is not effected by the prohibition by England of exporting woolens? If this kingdom can ſupport its inhabitants, though it is not half peopled? If, when the continent of America ſhall be opened for their reception, our people will not go there in crouds, rather than languiſh in their native country, the victims of Engliſh tyranny, or die by famine, in conſequence of an act of the Engliſh Parliament? I would wiſh them to ſay, if one rich merchant or trader is to be found in this kingdom? A kingdom exhauſted by a balance of trade for many years againſt her, and by the continual abſolution of revenue by abſentee landlords, and at this inſtant owing its exiſtence only to the aſſociations. But this expedient is only momentary; we muſt have ſomething more eſſential done.

As to the ſtate of bankruptcy to which the kingdom is reduced, it is the effect of prodigality without bounds, and licentiouſneſs and violence unreſtrained, which prevailed. Unbounded prodigality with limited means---Unbridled licentiouſneſs and violence unintermitted. I need mention only one inſtance. We have ſeen the Attorney General compel the merchants of Cork to ſign an illegal obligation, as a collateral ſecurity to an illegal oath!

The public charges in time for peace, of this impoveriſhed country, amount to one fixth part of what ſupports England. What proportion is there between the abilities of the two countries? What is the object of this expence? Infamous penſions, granted to the moſt infamous men! Will theſe infamous men whom we ſupport vote againſt an extenſion of our trade? Will they vote againſt the means of enriching themſelves? Alas! to what extremeties have theſe Miniſters reduced the kingdom! Our poverty inſulted by the ſpeech from the throne! To be told, in order to diſcover more effectually to us our ſtate of beggary, that the officers of the crown who reſide here have drawn upon England for 50,000l. ſterling, without which, the troops could not have encamped; while it is well known that the ill conduct of government alone, has enervated its arm, and plucked from its hand the ſword of defence.

Mr. Gratton then propoſed the following amendment to the addreſs. "We pray your Majeſty to be aſſured, that with the greateſt reluctance we approach you on this occaſion. But the conſtant bleeding of the revenues by abſentees, and the unhappy prohibitions on our trade, have produced ſo heavy calamities, that the natural ſupport of our country has failed, and our manufacturers die in want; and famine ſtalks in our ſtreets. The only means of reviving the expiring commerce of this miſerable part of your Majeſty's dominions is, to open a free trade, and ſuffer your Iriſh ſubjects to enjoy their natural and native rights." Lord Weſtport ſeconded the amendment. Sir Henry Cavendiſh, recommending loyalty, could not but grant that the general pulſe of the nation indicated the laſt degree of a conſumption. He propoſed a Committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation. Mr. Ogle recapitulated the grievances of Ireland, and emphatically obſerved, that the embargo was altogether impolitic. The government, ſaid he, on this occaſion, has ſhewn ſuch oppreſſion and duplicity, that to ſave my life I ſhould not be tempted to rely on its promiſes.

As for myſelf, ſaid Mr. Flood, I approve of the enquiry moved for. I hope the day of relief is at hand. But the ſpeech before us is ambiguous on this ſubject. It promiſes every thing, yet it promiſes nothing. How does it comport, for inſtance, with the King's promiſes at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament? I cannot alſo avoid obſerving, that though the King is held forth as the beſt of Kings, yet his poor Kingdom has hitherto experienced none of his kindneſs. After having expatiated on the national diſtreſſes, he finiſhed with obſerving, that notwithſtanding all theſe things, as unanimity was ſo eſſentially neceſſary at preſent, he would vote againſt the amendment.

Mr. Recorder ſpoke little, but expreſſed himſelf with much boldneſs. Said that neither the Peers nor the Commons of England had a right to reſtrain the commerce of Ireland. "It is, ſaid he, a uſurpation in them. What did I ſay? It is a tyranny, which ought immediately to be ſuppreſſed. An honourable member hopes the day of relief is at hand. I doubt it: We are no longer to hope and expect, and wait; the propereſt time to go to the King is the hour of adverſity. Let us be firm in our language and in our reſolutions. We muſt take our meaſures againſt the Miniſters, who, having loſt America, involve this Kingdom in the ſyſtem of their infamous politics. I will vote for the amendment."

If we mean real ſervice to this Kingdom, ſaid Sir Edward Newenham, this is not yet ſufficient. Let us open our hearts: Let us tell the King, that as long as his ſubjects are miſerable, oppreſſed, and deceived, his reign can be neither fortunate nor glorious. Let our addreſſes be adequate to the circumſtances of the times, and the ſituation of our country. Is any perſon within theſe walls able to juſtify the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry to this country? Is there any one (who has not abjured the intereſts of Great-Britain as well as Ireland) who can put his hand on his heart, and ſay, that the Miniſtry have ſupported the honour of the two Kingdoms, or provided for their ſafety? Treating us with contempt, and adding inſult to neglect, they have filled up the meaſure of our misfortunes. They hope, but I truſt in vain, to ſaddle us with the deficiencies occaſioned by the loſs of America. His name, who originally fomented all our troubles, is written on the infamous liſt of penſions paid by us. The name of Francis Bernard; a name fatal to the honour of Britain, to its glory and happineſs. This man's tyrannical ſyſtem, tending to ſubjugate every thing, and therefore agreeable to the Miniſtry, was fatally adopted. Being abſolutely abſorbed in their horrible conteſt with America, they have neglected every meaſure for the preſervation of theſe Kingdoms.

Although I am thankful to our friends for what they have done in England to procure an extenſion of our trade, yet I do not approve the means they have employed. WE ARE AN INDEPENDANT NATION. We have a Parliament of our own; and our own Courts of judicature; why then ſhall we aſk favors from any Parliament whatever? Let us ourſelves paſs Acts for the neceſſary extenſion of our trade. We will try if a Miniſter can be found ſo hardy as to prevent the effect of thoſe Acts. We have attained the age of manhood, and need not the tutelage of a cruel Step-mother, nor ought we to rely on the inſidious promiſes of a jealous ſiſter. Whatever obligations we have heretofore been under to Britain, they are more than doubly paid. Our brave ſoldiers and ſailors have enabled Britain to conquer the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; the plains of America, and the fields of Germany, atteſt the bravery of the Iriſh. Thouſands of our brave countrymen have loſt their lives there. What has Ireland obtained in return? In the Eaſt we are forbidden to trade. In the Weſt we are reſtrained. Germany and other parts of the Continent would take off from us large quantities of woolens. But the curſed Britiſh inquiſition has hitherto prevented it. What obligations have we then to Great-Britain? Will their aſſiſtance in the glorious revolution of 1688 be mentioned? I ſay *glorious*, though I well know it is not ſo called in the *Tory* callender. But I call every revolution *glorious*, which compels a bad, a weak, and obſtinate Prince to abdicate a throne which he has diſgraced, and reſtores to a people entire, the rights, liberties, and immunities which it may have loſt a long time, in the general political balance of Europe. Certainly ſuch a revolution is agreeable to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution; it is founded on a right inherent in the people.

Before we engage to paſs any grants, let us name a Committee to take into conſideration the ſtate of the country, and let the members be on oath to report things as they really are. As to the addreſs, whatever elſe it contains, let it demand a change of Miniſters and meaſures; let it repreſent the truth before the throne. If the Engliſh Parliament refuſe or neglect to repeal the acts reſtraining our trade, we will repeal them virtually ourſelves, by not obeying them. Other nations will readily open their ports to us, and we can accommodate their veſſels in our harbours. In a few months this nation will be capable of repelling the attacks of any foreign enemy, and by the rotation of military diſcipline, the whole nation will become one body of conſtitutional ſoldiery. The characters of land-holder, farmer, citizen and ſoldier, will be united in one and the ſame perſon. "For my part, I will give my negative to any addreſs which ſhall not expreſly declare our right to a free and unreſtricted trade; which ſhall not diſavow all uſurped power, by any Parliament whatever; and ſhall not eſtabliſh that allegiance and protection being reciprocal, this reciprocity ſhall take place; for Ireland, being an independent nation, will not longer ſubmit to the partial inſults of any other country."

Many other members ſpoke. Some objections occurred, not againſt the ſubſtance or object of the amendment, for the Houſe unanimouſly demanded a free exportation and trade; but ſome members wiſhed for more guarded expreſſions. And the following amendment was propoſed inſtead of the firſt: "We hope your Majeſty will be aſſured, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs no temporizing expedients can poſſibly reconcile this nation to its deſtruction: And that the only means of ſaving it is to open in all its ports a free and unreſtrained trade." After a few debates this laſt amendment paſſed. The effects may eaſily be foreſeen. Such an attack was not expected. The ſpeculatiſts, who had ſo fully arranged the union of the three kingdoms, or in other words, the ſwallowing up of Ireland in the all-devouring boſom of the mother country, are altogether diſconcerted. The next day the report of the addreſs with the amendment was made and approved both in Houſe of Lords and in the Houſe of Commons. Another was read, addreſſed to the Lord Lieutenant. It was the moſt flattering to his Excellency, and paſſed unanimouſly.

The 14th Mr. Flood went to England with the amendment. It will doubtleſs have its effect. The preſent military aſſociations, by effecting this revolution, have ſaved Ireland. The Houſe of Commons have formally voted their thanks to them. They amount to 40,000. The Duke of Leinſter and Lord Shannon are at their head, and act without reſerve. The volunteers were called together by a publication bearing the Duke's name, to eſcort the members of the *Glorious Addreſs* when they paſſed from the Parliament Houſe to the Caſtle, to preſent to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was done with military honors to the members.

Mr. Flood was admitted to an audience of his Majeſty, and had the honor of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, and is returned with the King's anſwer to the addreſs. It is ſaid that before he left England, he reſigned all the employments he had in Ireland under the Crown.

In the HOUSE of LORDS, November 3.

The Lord Chancellor reported the moſt gracious anſwer of the King to their addreſs, in the following words:

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Lords for the obedient and loyal addreſs which they have made to him. The aſſurances which they give of their affection for his perſon and family, and zeal for his government, cannot but be particularly agreeable to his Majeſty in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

"His Majeſty receives with lively impreſſions the repreſentation of their Lordſhips of the diſtreſſes of Ireland: And as the intereſt of all his ſubjects at all times affect him, he will heartily concur in any meaſures which, after mature deliberation, ſhall appear moſt conducive to their happineſs and general proſperity.

The attention which the Peers are determined to give to ſuch domeſtic regulations as are neceſſary for the well being and happineſs of his ſubjects of Ireland, gives the greateſt ſatisfaction to his Majeſty, and they may at all times rely on the favour, protection and ſupport of his Majeſty."

An addreſs of thanks was voted, and a Committee appointed to prepare it.

In the COMMONS, November 1.

Sir Richard Heron, by directions of the Lord Lieutenant, preſented the following moſt gracious anſwer of his Majeſty to the addreſs of the Houſe:

"His Majeſty has received with the greateſt ſatisfaction the obedient and loyal addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, and the aſſurances they give of affection to his perſon and government, and congratulations on the increaſe of his family. His Majeſty relies with confidence that the Houſe will provide for the liquidation of the national debt, and for the honorable ſupport of his government; and that they will manifeſt their zeal againſt the enemies of his crown and the empire.

"The Houſe of Commons may be aſſured of the tender part his Majeſty takes in the diſtreſſes of his kingdom of Ireland; of his affectionate attention to her intereſts, and of his conſtant diſpoſition to concur in any meaſures which, upon mature deliberation, ſhall appear to be moſt conducive to the general advantage of all his ſubjects."

Sir Henry Cavendiſh moved for an addreſs of thanks, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it.

From the COURIER DE L'EUROPE. *London, October* 29, 1779.

IN a former paper, after having given a ſhort hiſtory of the proceedings in the Parliament of Ireland in their late memorable ſitting, we invited the writers who employ themſelves in collecting the events of the times, to mark the epocha when military aſſociations were firſt ſaid to be forming in Ireland: Our duty is to help them as much as in us lies, and to preſent them with the rough materials which they ſhall make uſe of. Hiſtory in general, and ſome particular pieces, teach us that great events are often brought about by ſeemingly trifling cauſes. The revolution like to happen in Ireland may perhaps be placed in the claſs of theſe laſt. As we think that the matter we are ſpeaking of at preſent is not well underſtood, we ſhall endeavour to ſtate it.

In 1777, *George Ogle*, Eſq; Member for the county of *Wexford*, preſented in the Parliament of Ireland a *bill*, whoſe object was the eſtabliſhment of a national militia, in order to ſupply the continual defect there was in the military eſtabliſhment, which the Britiſh government was obliged to maintain conſtantly in Ireland, and which, under the Earl of *Harcourt's* adminiſtration, was reduced from 12000 men to leſs than 2000. It appears that it was not the intention of government that Ireland ſhould be employed in her own defence and ſecurity; for the motion met with much oppoſition from the officers of the crown. It paſſed, however, with ſome *amendments*, and the bill was ſent to England to receive, as uſual, the King's approbation. When it arrived, the Attorney General, charged in council with the Iriſh department, did not at all like it, and declared that there was great imprudence in the

measure; yet, not daring to reject it peremptorily, he made such alterations in it as rendered it quite useless. When the *bill*, disfigured, curtailed and mutilated, appeared again in the Parliament of Ireland, the mutilator was hooted at, the bill rejected with disdain, and the Members who had concurred for having it passed in its first form, resolved to set on foot, in spite of Great-Britain, armed companies, which should be, in all respects, equal to militia. Mr. *Ogle*, author of the motion, being most offended, was the most active of all, and formed in the county of *Wexford*, which he represented, a very considerable body, made up of his friends, tenants, dependents, &c. and the question now was, who would imitate his example? And the spirit of association, from neighbour to neighbour, made so rapid a progress through the whole kingdom, that according to the last accounts, transmitted to the Privy-council here by the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, it appears that independent companies, well armed, well disciplined, and commanded by men of high rank, make at this time a body of 46000 men. It is true that it hath considerably increased since the famous day of the meeting of Parliament. The 19th of October, but 22000 men were associated regularly and in form; but the *Glorious Address* has brightened the old muskets, beyond what entered into the views of her elder sister to leave to the disposition of the younger.

Since this epocha, in this short space of time, 24,000 volunteers have joined the former; there is even an appearance that a military association is like regularly to take place in all the cities and districts of Ireland; for the capital has given the example. The day the address was presented to the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of *Leinster* mounted the first guard, and left it next day, since which it has been constantly relieved with great solemnity and military pomp. But we must not look upon the Duke of *Leinster* as one of those titled adventurers, who have often fomented public commotions to pave their way to a fortune. His Grace, nephew of the Duke of *Richmond*, is one of the two richest noblemen in the three kingdoms; the other is the Duke of *Bedford*. The Corporation of Dublin, having assembled on the 15th, voted public thanks to his Grace for his exertions in the present situation of things, and for the salutary effects which resulted from them.

If all the men able to bear arms in Ireland have engaged to put themselves under the banner of Independence, these new warriors may flatter themselves with being powerfully supported by that class of their fellow citizens, who, better placed in council than in the field of battle, form in every district little Congresses of very great influence. The following is a sample of the resolutions taken by two of these meetings.

It is of importance to know these pieces, because they serve for an answer, not to be contradicted, to a question which is put by ignorance, and which consists in asking, how dare the Commons of Ireland to declare themselves *independant*? [*To this word*, independant, *we must always add* of the Parliament of Great-Britain, *and guard ourselves from confounding the Parliament with the Chief Magistrate, at least for the present.*] They have dared to do it, because the people would have it so; for on the 8th of October, and since the 12th of August, as we shall see farther on, the inhabitants of several counties enjoined and instructed their representatives so to do:

The 8th of October, therefore, the nobility, clergy and other reputable inhabitants of the county of *Galway*, having met at *Ballinasloe*, it was unanimously *resolved*, That instructions should be given to the representatives of the said county relative to their conduct in parliament in the present alarming situation of Ireland: Accordingly a committee was charged with framing the following address, which was presented to the representatives in the name of the said nobility, clergy, respectable inhabitants, &c.

"*Gentlemen,*

"*The very low condition to which this kingdom is reduced, by the false policy of Great-Britain, lays us, your constituents, under the necessity of interposing, and declaring our thoughts in the present critical situation of our affairs.*

"*We have always thought, that whenever the discussion of the interests of Ireland came before you, it was your duty to support them with zeal; but in times like these, that any man must be singularly void of integrity, who could neglect these interests: We, therefore, charge you in the most solemn manner to take, during the approaching sitting of Parliament, the most decided part in favour of the natural rights of this country.*

"*The most rigid scrutiny and strictest inspection of the public accompts, the entire abolition of all pensions and useless officers, great frugality, and the most scrupulous œconomy, are objects we most strongly recommend to you. But above all these, we expressly recommend to you not to pass any Money Bill, under any pretext whatsoever, for a longer term than 6 months; perhaps at this epocha our commerce will be freed from the ill advised and ungenerous restrictions which it now lays under: In this case, we shall be able to show our loyalty, and the zeal and affection we bear to his Majesty by conducting ourselves with the liberality which characterizes the Irish nation.*

"*We think it also our duty to assure you, that we are firmly persuaded you will acquit yourselves as men of honour, penetrated with the importance of the matters which are committed to your charge; and that we consider this address less as designed to serve as a rule for your future conduct, than as an example which we hope will be imitated by all other parts of the kingdom; so that the Commons of Ireland, being supported by the unanimity of the people, may take the most proper measures effectually to lessen the evils with which this country has been long and grievously burdened.*"

Thus are the two Representatives of *Galway* bound. As to the county of *Wexford*, there was no need to stimulate her Representative, already sufficiently animated, as we have seen, by the treatment his *bill* had met with; but the 12th of August last, the Nobility, &c. having assembled themselves, came to the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, *That, in the present critical situation of Ireland, all preamble is needless.*

2. Resolved, *That on all occasions this kingdom has zealously contributed to maintain the welfare of the British empire, the glory of its arms, and the Crown and dignity of Great-Britain.*

3. Resolved, *That we will support and encourage, both with our influence and example, the manufactures of this country; this being the only means left us, not only of saving this country from absolute ruin, and of preserving in the balance of the empire that weight to which we have so just a right, but alone to put us into a condition of continuing that assistance which may be expected from us, considered as children of the same mother, and that we desire to have it in our power effectually to appear against the natural enemies of these kingdoms.*

4. Resolved, *That, in the present limited state of our trade, we cannot attain these great ends, but by means of the consumption which shall be generally made of the produce of our own manufactures: Therefore, by the present resolution, we do solemnly oblige ourselves, from this date, not to bring from abroad any kind of merchandize or goods, and to persevere in this resolution until the legislature give us that free trade which our natural rights, as well as our acknowledged merit, intitle us to. We flatter ourselves, at the same time, that our several manufacturers, in their respect we trades, will continue to deserve, by honest industry, our protection and encouragement. And it is further resolved, by these presents, that those who shall, after this day, import any merchandize or goods whatsoever into this kingdom, in contravention to our present resolution, shall be considered as enemies of Ireland, and that we will never have any kind of dealings with them.*

5. Resolved, *That persons who, in this time of danger and general apprehension, will not unite themselves to some of the divers corps formed in this country; or, in case that their health or their professions will not permit them to do it, would not contribute to cloath, arm, &c. men capable of serving in their stead, shall be looked upon as selfish and base enough to be indebted for the security of their houses, families and property, to the noble resolution, public spirit and generosity, of which they will prove themselves to be quite destitute.*

6. Resolved, *That the officers who command the several corps be desired to cause an account to be made out, containing the names of the associators which compose each corps; and also a list of the names of the persons who have contributed to the forming the said corps; and an exact account of the sums subscribed by each contributor, and transmit the whole to* George Ogle, Esq; *(Member for the said County) who will make report thereof at the first County-Meeting.*"

What we have just related past before the opening of the present sessions, and prepared the way for the astonishing business of the 12th of October: What follows is subsequent to the sitting, and manifests at once the unanimity and perseverance of Ireland in pursuit of her object.

The Corporation of the city of Dublin presented the following Address to their two Representatives:

Gentlemen,

"*Fully convinced that the conduct you have maintained in Parliament has been honourable, full of uprightness and disinterested, we should not, at this time, have determined upon instructions, if the critical and alarming state in which this kingdom is at present, did not loudly call upon the people to declare their sentiments freely to their Representatives.*

"*The deplorable state to which credit, both public and private, is reduced, the universal decay of the trade and manufactures, are objects which demand of you an attentive enquiry into public accompts, and that you pay a strict regard to œconomy in all grants you shall have to make of public monies. As in the present circumstances of this nation, it is impossible for her to provide sufficiently for the necessities of Government; as both houses of Parliament have unanimously presented addresses to his Majesty, in which they declare that a free trade is the only means left to prevent the ruin of this country; as we cannot gain this great point till after the usual time of voting the supplies in this Kingdom; as long experience gives us reason to think that, the supplies once granted, our calamities would be forgotten; we conjure you, in the most urgent manner, not to vote to any Money Bill for more than 6 months, 'till this grand object is obtained, upon which depends the very existence of this Kingdom: This precaution cannot injure the revenues of this Kingdom, whose calamities may receive a relief, without which it can give no assistance to the State.*"

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

A New-York paper of the 21st ult. mentions their having advice, via Bermuda, that Admiral Parker has lately taken seven large store-ships from Old France for Martinico, convoyed by three frigates, but that the convoy escaped; That the British fleet had taken possession of Pigeon Island, a small place about two leagues from the entrance of the harbour of Port Royal, in Martinico; That the cutter privateer Luzerne, of this port, had been carried into Bermuda by the treachery of some of her officers; That a sloop from New-London for Martinico, with staves and onions; a sloop from Cape-Nichola Mole, with rum, sugar and melasses, and a brig and sloop from Virginia with tobacco, are taken by one of Goodrich's privateers; That a brig from St. Domingo, with sugars, a brig from Philadelphia with flour, a brig from Cape-Ann for Martinico, and several other prizes (not mentioned what or where from) are taken by New-York privateers, some of which were sent for Tortola---That Captain Child, in 9 weeks from Jamaica, informed, that about the 14th of December the greatest part of the town of Savannah La Mar, in that island, was burnt by accident; and that a few days after he left Kingston, he fell in with the Leostoff British ship of war, with a Spanish galleon and another prize under her convoy.---That they have the following account by Capt in Hall, from St. Eustatia, who left it the 2d of February, and informs, that on the 18th of December, a fleet of 36 sail, several of them mounting 40 guns, laden with provisions, &c for Martinico, appeared off that island, and were discovered by some frigates belonging to Admiral Parker's fleet, who made the proper signals, when the Admiral with his fleet, then lying at St. Lucia, directly put to sea, and detached part of his fleet to intercept them, and with the remainder proceeded to the Diamond, at the south end of Martinico; that 9 sail of French men of war came out of Fort Royal to endeavour to save their fleet of victuallers, which Admiral Parker observing, gave chace, and got between them and the land; that some vessels belonging to Statia, lying at anchor at Fort Royal, slipped their cables and got under way, and before they lost sight of the two fleets, the van of the British was engaged with the rear of the French; that 11 victuallers were taken and 7 destroyed. Captain Hall further added, that Admiral Rodney is arrived in the West-Indies with six ships of the line, seven frigates, and 3000 land forces.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1780.*

WHEREAS the using public money for private purposes, is at all times a breach of trust, which is greatly enhanced when such money is employed in that species of traffic called speculation. And it appearing to this Board, That Thomas Hale, Agent for confiscated estates for the county of Philadelphia, has employed a part of the money received by him in his office for the above purpose, this Board therefore dismiss the said Thomas Hale from his office of Agent of confiscated estates, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly.

Resolved, That William M'Mullin, Esquire, be appointed Agent for confiscated estates for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of Thomas Hale.

Extract from the Minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

*** The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet this evening, at 6 o'clock, in the Council Chamber.

From a NEW-YORK PAPER.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Die Jovis, 25° Novembris, 1779.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"The just sense we have of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, and the indignation we feel at the unprovoked and unwarrantable aggression of our enemies, who seek to deprive us of those blessings, and threaten your Majesty's kingdoms with invasion, will continue to animate our resolutions, and redouble our efforts in the national defence. We trust that those efforts, seconded by the zeal of a faithful and loyal people, will, under the providence of God, be fully sufficient to repel every attack, to frustrate the hopes and defeat the designs of any confederacy that may be formed against your Majesty's crown and dominions.

"In such a crisis, the approach of danger can serve only to call forth that national spirit which always rises with the occasion that demands it, but never displayed itself in a more important conjuncture, though it has so often protected the liberties of these kingdoms, and of Europe in general, and has enabled the British fleets and armies to withstand and defeat the designs of that restless and aspiring ambition, which has so frequently disturbed the peace, and invaded the rights of mankind.

"We are deeply sensible of your Majesty's paternal goodness, which does not confine itself to one part of your dominions, but is anxious for the prosperity of the whole, and, in the midst of your care and solicitude for the safety and welfare of this country, has led your attention to the state of your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. Guided by the same sentiments which promoted the humble address we presented to your Majesty the last session, we will continue our attention to those important objects your Majesty's wisdom recommends, and after deliberately weighing the whole, will consider what further benefits may be extended to that kingdom, by such regulations, and such methods, as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth, and interests of all your Majesty's dominions.

"Your Majesty's approbation of the good conduct and discipline of the militia, and of their steady perseverance in their duty, and the satisfaction your Majesty expresses in the conduct of your loyal subjects of all ranks, who have stood forth in this arduous conjuncture, must redouble that zeal, extend that influence, and increase those personal exertions, which have given confidence, as well as strength, to the national defence.

"We see, with great satisfaction, that your Majesty, trusting in the Divine Providence, and in the justice of your cause, is firmly resolved to prosecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion, in order to compel our enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation. Such spirited and vigorous measures must be conducive to so desireable an end; and we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that they will meet with our most hearty concurrence and firmest support."

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

"My LORDS,

"*I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal address. The spirit and resolution with which you stand forth in the national defence, and the support you promise to the vigorous measures I am determined to pursue, must tend to restore, upon fair and equitable terms, that general tranquility, which I have ever endeavoured to maintain; and your attention to those important objects I have recommended to you, will, I doubt not, increase the general prosperity of all my subjects, which is my constant and invariable aim.*"

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-House, &c. Also a House near the Yard, if wanted. A House, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jersey, to be sold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE ANDERSON, deceased, will be exposed to SALE, on Thursday, the sixteenth of this instant March,

A PLANTATION of good LAND, containing 125 acres, with the usual allowance, situate and lying in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Lancaster, and about ½ of a mile from the Horse-shoe road, whereon is erected a log dwelling house, a good barn and stables, a very good spring and spring house, a good bearing orchard, about 80 acres cleared, 9 thereof is good meadow, and as much more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and as good for corn and pasture as any in its neighbourhood, the remainder is well timbered; a stream of water runs through said land, whereby the fields are constantly supplied with water; it would be a very good seat for a tanner or a distiller. The title is indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock said day, on the premises; where due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ REBECCA WALLACE, Executrix.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subscriber has been solicited and encouraged by several of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tuesday, the fourth of April next, for the instruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be said to recommend the healthy situation of the place, as it is well known by experience.------An English School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and several Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.------Parents and Guardians may be assured that the strictest attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewise to the morals of the youth, by their most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. BOARDING may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horse and a Mare advertised in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horse, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertisement, they will be sold for the cost, at the Conestogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horse that came to the stables about three weeks ago, advertised in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy nose; looks much like a cart horse, judged to have been stolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great sweat. J. J.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off side, and has a long switch tail. Whoever secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Bristol road, the 25th of January last, a brown Horse, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in flesh, a blaze in his forehead, a snip on his nose, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ½ JAMES POTTS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Towamensing township, Philadelphia county, on the first of September last, a black HORSE, six years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be sold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

THOUGHTS *on* EDUCATION, *particularly that of Boys, by Father* Ganganelli, *afterwards Cardinal* Ganganelli, *and lastly* Clement XIV. *the late Pope; in a letter to a Gentleman of Tuscany. From interesting Letters of Pope* Clement XIV. *&c. lately published.*

[*Concluded from our last.*]

THERE are men, and periods of time which have established the standard of taste in every thing; and it is on their productions that the eyes of your children should be constantly fixed, as the best models; not, however, with slavish strictness, for they should not be servile imitators of any person.

I love that the fancy should take wing, and act from itself, instead of being a copy for want of invention. We have men of fine parts; and we should have men of genius, if they did not too mechanically follow the beaten road. He knows little, who knows only one path. The spirit of invention is inexhaustible when we dare make the attempt. I often tell my pupils, "Be yourselves; think your own way." It is a melancholy thing to employ young people, for whole years, in learing nothing but the art of repeating.

When your children have attained the age of maturity, then is the time to speak to them, as a friend, of the nothingness of the pleasures in which the world places its happiness; of the misfortunes in which they engage us; the remorse they excite; the injury they do both to body and soul; the abyss they dig under our steps, while they appear only to scattter flowers.

It will be no difficult matter for you to point out to them the dangerous rocks of sensuality, either by vigorous expressions or striking examples; and to persuade them that without idleness, the greater part of the pleasures to which people addict themselves so immoderately would have no attractions. In idleness, as in sleep, they form to themselves the most brilliant ideas, and represent a thousand agreeable chimeras which have no existence.

When a son is persuaded that a father talks only reason to him, and solely from tenderness, he hearkens to him, and his advice produces the best effects.

Lastly, after having erected this edifice, there still remains what I look upon as the most difficult of all; I mean, the choice of a profession. This is commonly the touchstone of fathers and mothers, and the most critical point for children.

If you will be persuaded by me, you will give them a year to themselves to reflect upon the kind of life that suits them, before you speak to them of one profession in preference to another. The good education they will have received, the knowledge they will have acquired, will naturally lead them to a happy issue; and there will be good reason to hope they will then decide for themselves, according to their inclinations, and according to reason.

It will then be necessary to speak frequently to them of the advantages and disadvantages of the different conditions of life, and to let them know how much their temporal and eternal interest is concerned in the faithful discharge of their duty. The sacerdotal and monkish professions furnish ample matter upon the inestimable happiness they must taste who are truly called to them; and the terrible calamities which they must experience, who have the rashness to embrace them without any but worldly views. The rank of an Officer or a Magistrate presents a multitude of duties to discharge; and it is sufficient to lay these duties before them, to convince them of their importance.

After these precautions, and after having often implored the assistance of Heaven, your sons will enter resolutely upon the plan of life they have chosen; and you will have the consolation of being able to say before God and man, That you have paid a proper regard to their inclinations and their liberty. Nothing is so fatal as for fathers to thwart the inclinations of their children; they expose them to perpetual repinings, and themselves to the most bitter reproaches, and even imprecations, which they have unfortunately deserved.

Since Providence has given you wealth, and you were born in a distinguished rank, you should support your sons according to their fortune and condition; letting them, however, always feel some wants, and keeping them always within the bounds of moderation, to teach them that this life is not our state of happiness, and that the higher they are raised, the less ought they to become proud. Take care to give them money, that they may learn from you self not to become misers, and that they may have it in their power to assist the unfortunate. It will be proper to observe with your own eyes the use they make of it; and if you find them addicted either to avarice or prodigality, you should lessen their allowance.

Lastly, my dear and respectable friend, attend more to the hearts than the understandings of your sons: if the heart is good, all will go well.

Circumstances must teach you how to govern them; you should appear sometimes indulgent, at other times severe, but always just and candid. Those young people who will not be wise, are distressed when they are reproved with a spirit of equity, because they find, against their inclination, that they cannot reply.

Leave them a liberal freedom, so that their father's house may not be their last choice; it is necessary that they should be happier there than elsewhere, and find those pleasures which may reasonably be expected from a parent, who, though a friend to order, is indulgent from affection.

My pen hurries me on in spite of me: as if it had sentiment, and relished the pleasures which I taste in speaking to you of your dear children, whom I love better than myself, and a little less than you. May God heap his blessings upon them, and they will be what they ought to be! The education which you will give them must blossom to eternity. There it is that parents reap the fruit of the good advice they have given to their children, and that worthy fathers find themselves, with their worthy sons, to be for ever happy.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a star in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white spots on her back, and a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 180 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West Nantmell township Chester county, whereon is erected a good stone house and log barn, a quantity of meadow, more may be made, a never failing spring of good water, convenient to the house, three good apple bearing orchards, timber sufficient for the use of said place, being a part of the real estate of John Peirsol, deceased, and to be sold, by me JOSEPH TREGO, Executor. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

on the 15th day of March next, upon the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two story stone messuage, barn, stable, and a very fine store-house built of stone, where a rich store has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is situate by the 14 mile stone, near Plymouth meeting-house, and is a pleasant place for a gentleman's country seat, or for any public business, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at present. The terms of sale will be made known at the time. The sale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atsion Iron Works, New-Jersey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at said works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be sold, also pots, kettles, bake-ovens, skillets, and a variety of other castings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well-known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-street. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE proposes to sell (for current money or West-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a person may meet with the greatest encouragement, and may have a share in the works if he should choose it, by applying to the subscriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-street, near Third-street, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glass-Work in New-England, the best offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any person that is disposed to engage is desired to apply as soon as possible; the sooner the better.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July last, from the subscriber, in Cumberland county, near Carlisle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, of a spare visage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the small than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow shirt and trowsers, old felt hat, and half-worn shoes. Whoever takes up said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Second-street, above Race-street,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholesale or retail. Large allowance to those who buy to sell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he understands the farming business compleatly in all its branches; is sober and industrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor township, Lancaster county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left shoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the same height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left shoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of said horses is once more desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Race-street, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a small star in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the subscriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle County, about the first of October last, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay cost, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December last, Two HORSE COLTS, one a sorrel, with a star in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

To be SOLD by private sale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one story high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and shingled with the best of shingles; it has been built six years, is strong framed fit for moving. Also a good iron vize, and some carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost out of the subscriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December last, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-street, Philadelphia, with the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar inclosed in it, and likewise was marked under the direction with the sum contained therein. Whoever found said letter and money, and will deliver the same to the subscriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Post Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to ride post from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wednesdays, which place he leaves same day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Those who choose to send letters or packages by him, are desired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raser*, at the corner of Race and Second-streets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the sign of the Confederation. His other stations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottsgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the postage of a letter to be left with the same, being for a subscriber Five Shillings, and a non-subscriber One Dollar. He requests, if money is inclosed in any letter, that the same might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble servant, JAMES COTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN several tracts of LAND, situate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-east branch of the river Susquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit township, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Augusta township, containing 127 acres, and the last of them in Penn's township, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury township, Chester county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 230 cleared, with water almost in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the most of it watered by a never-failing stream which rises on said place, and there may be as much more made, the rest well timbered; there are three dwelling-houses and out-houses, with three orchards, on said place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premises.

February 5, 1780. ¶

RUN-AWAY from his bail, JOHN EDWARDS, a well made Englishman, by trade a sadler, but now inclinable to the sea service, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on and took with him a large cross-bar'd Spittlefield silk handkerchief, brown broadcloth coat with large wood or horn buttons set in the center with mother-apearl or silver; it is supposed he is gone to Baltimore to take shipping for the West-Indies. Whoever secures said Thief in any of the Continental goals, so that the subscriber may have him brought to punishment, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MARGARET BELL, *

Draw-bridge, Front and Spruce streets.

N. B. Said Edwards has lately been in the Holker Brig; all masters of vessels are discharged from taking him out of the country. *

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,

Who can Cook, and do any kind of House-Work,

TO BE SOLD,

BY

COLLINSON READ.

Reading, January 13, 178[illegible].

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a small House in this City,

A SMALL PLACE, about 13 miles from town, a small stone house and stone kitchen at the end, about ten or twelve acres of good land, the chief part woodland, with a good orchard thereon, a fine stream running at the back of the house. The aforesaid place lies on the Manatawny road, one mile from Plymouth Meeting-house, and joining Cochran's tavern. For terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Conestogoe Waggon. ¶

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

15w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-street, near Walnut-street, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS assorted, chiefly fine;

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;

And a small assortment of

HARDWARE. *

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the western division of New-Jersey; the title warranted good and indisputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchased as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.

Enquire of the Printers. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.